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RECREATION
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SOUTH
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LASSEN
NATIONAL
FOREST

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INFORMATION
FOR
MOUNTAIN
TRAVELERS

LASSEN NATIONAL FOREST.

This map is issued to campers and mountain travelers who may wish to use the Lassen National Forest for recreation. The recreation features of the National Forests are among their chief values.

LOCATION.

The Lassen National Forest is embraced within the counties of Shasta, Plumas, Lassen, Butte, and Tehama. Within the Forest is the southernmost point of the Cascade Range, and the northernmost portion of the Sierra Nevadas. Roughly, the Forest lies upon the watersheds of the Pit River, Feather River, and Mill Creek, all tributaries of the Sacramento. It is contiguous to the Plumas National Forest on the southeast, and lies south of the Modoc and Shasta Forests. The distance across the Forest from north to south as the crow flies is about 60 miles; east to west about 45.

HISTORY AND PURPOSES.

The Lassen National Forest, first called the Lassen Peak Forest Reserve, was created by proclamation of President Roosevelt June 2, 1905, with an area of 897,115 acres. Subsequent additions and transfers have given the Forest its present area of 1,396,958 acres. Within the Forest are two National Monuments, Cinder Cone Monument, created May 6, 1907, with an area of 5,120 acres, and Lassen National

Monument, created at the same time, with an area of 1,280 acres. These monuments are under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service, but, unlike the National Forest areas, are reserved from all use except that of recreation.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Forest headquarters from October 16 to May 14 is at Red Bluff, Cal., and from May 15 to October 15 at Mineral, Cal.

For the purposes of protection, administration, and improvement, the Forest is divided into four districts, under District Rangers. Assisting the rangers is a corps of lookouts, patrolmen, and forest firemen.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND RESOURCES.

The Lassen Peak volcanic ridge, formed by a belt of volcanic cones 25 miles in width and 50 miles in length, is the chief physical feature of the Lassen National Forest. Of these cones, Mount Lassen, 10,437 feet in altitude, is the highest. This mountain is the southernmost peak of the Cascade Range. Mount Lassen, the only active volcano in the United States proper, broke into eruption May 30, 1914, after lying dormant for probably two hundred years or more. Since then, 131 eruptions have been observed and recorded by the Forest Service. Some of these have lasted for several hours at a time, and great volumes of dust and steam were ejected to a height of more than 2 miles. No lava flow has been observed. Mount Lassen can be visited with safety,

but visitors are warned against the danger of approaching close to the crater, since eruptions may be sudden and violent. In the Mount Lassen and Cinder Cone regions are numerous hot springs and mud geysers.

That portion of the Forest lying upon the west slope of the divide is extremely rough and grown thick with brush. The east slope, which is part of the Great Basin Plateau, is fairly level, and, in general, so open that it may be traveled almost anywhere with a horse.

There are upon the Forest about 11,662,000,000 board feet of pine, fir, and cedar timber, worth at a conservative estimate \$24,000,000. The streams of the forests are capable of producing immense amounts of electric power, and upon its plateaus and meadows graze thousands of head of stock.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

The summer climate of the high Sierras is characterized by clear, warm, sunny days and cold nights, with frost on the open plateaus. Summer rains occur in the higher regions and are often accompanied by severe lightning.

In general, the Lassen National Forest is open to travel up to 6,000 feet elevation by June 1. Above that altitude the snow usually remains until about July 1, and some is found all summer on the highest points. Snows fall again about October 1 in the high country and about a month later below 5,000 feet.

FISHING AND HUNTING.

The Forest abounds in well-stocked streams and lakes. The best fishing is found in Manzanita Lake, Willow Lake, Snag Lake, Grassy Lake, Home Lake, Silver Lake, Eagle Lake, Battle Creek, Martin Creek, Feather River, Warner Creek, Kings Creek, and Susan River. Deer are plentiful in all parts of the Forest. North of Susan River and east of Hat Creek, the whitetailed or mule deer are to be found. Antelope are still to be seen in the vicinity of Champs Flat and Grooch valleys. The game laws forbid the shooting of antelope at any time. Grouse are plentiful over the entire Forest. Sage hens are present in the vicinity of Champs Flat. Mountain quail are to be found in small numbers on the Sacramento Valley slope and in the canyons of Mill, Deer, Warren, and Hat Creeks. In the lakes and streams of the northeastern plateaus, ducks, geese, and other water fowl are plentiful. Forest officers will gladly give available current information regarding the presence of game and fish in various places. Fishermen and hunters are requested to report conditions for the benefit of others.

AID TO CAMPERS.

Particulars may be obtained from forest officers regarding the condition of roads, good camping places, and other matters which may serve to make the traveler's stay in the Forest a pleasant one.

Campers' registers are kept at the headquarters of the Forest Supervisor, the ranger stations, and other

Forest Service stations. Travelers are requested to enter their names and addresses and their intended routes. Rangers ride continually through the Forest and can usually find a traveler who is urgently needed, if his route of travel is known. Travelers, when registering, can obtain copies of the "Campers' Handbook," which contains much useful information about camping in the National Forests.

HORSE FEED.

Natural forage is usually to be found in the higher regions. In the settled portions of the Forest hay and grain can be purchased from the settlers.

ROUTES.

Mount Lassen and the Cinder Cone are in the regions which are probably of chief scenic interest within the Lassen National Forest. In this area are the following objects of interest:

Mount Lassen, the only active volcano in the United States.

Cinder Cone, a volcanic cone, 12 miles by trail from Drakesbad.

Numerous "ice caves," near Cinder Cone in the lava formations. Within these caves ice forms even in midsummer.

Snag Lake, also in the vicinity of Cinder Cone.

Boiling Lake, in the Drakesbad region.

The Devil's Kitchen, containing geysers and boiling mud springs, near the Drakesbad region.

Mill Creek district, with its Bumpass Hell, a mud encrusted hot spring.

The Cinder Cone and Lassen Peak regions are reached by three main routes:

(1) By auto and stage road (Red Bluff to Susanville), from Red Bluff to Mineral, Morgan Springs, or Drakesbad.

(2) By Southern Pacific R. R. from Fernley, Nev., to Westwood, via Susanville, thence to Mineral, Morgan Springs, or Drakesbad over Red Bluff-Susanville road.

(3) By the Western Pacific R. R. to Keddie, in the Feather River Canyon, thence by auto road through Indian Valley and by Lake Almanor to Drakesbad and Morgan Springs.

Hotels are to be found at the following places:

Battle Creek Meadows. Drakesbad.

Morgan Hot Springs. Warner Creek.

Sulphur Creek. Westwood.

Feather River Meadows.

Eagle Lake, on the east slope, is a place much frequented by travelers, and is reached by auto from Susanville.

SUMMER HOMES.

Application may be made to any Forest officer for the rental of permanent camp, summer home, or resort sites. Sites surveyed and mapped in various parts of the Forest are rented for short or long periods. The annual rentals for summer-home sites range from \$5 to \$25; for hotel and resort sites, from \$25 to \$250 and up. Timber for homes can often be granted free of charge. Occupants may erect their

own camps and houses. Especially desirable locations are to be found at Butte Creek Meadows and vicinity, Upper Mill Creek, Eagle Lake, and Grassy Lake.

RESTRICTIONS.

No restrictions as to hunting and fishing, other than the State Game Laws (pages 13-15) are operative on the National Forests. Campers are welcome and are free to come and go when and where they wish. No permits of any sort are required. Travelers and residents in the National Forest will be held responsible, however, for compliance with the rules for fire and sanitation, which are found elsewhere on this folder.

SANITATION.

Burn all kitchen refuse in the camp fire; it will not affect the cooking. Burn everything—coffee grounds, parings, bones, meat, even old tin cans—for if thrown out anywhere, even buried, they may attract flies. Refuse once burned will not attract flies. If burning is impracticable, dig a hole for the refuse, leaving the earth piled up on the edge, and cover every addition with a layer of dirt.

COOPERATION WITH FISH AND GAME COMMISSION.

The Forest Service and the California Fish and Game Commission work in conjunction, and all year-long Forest officers of the Lassen Forest are Deputy Fish and Game Commissioners in charge of the enforcement of fish and game laws.

The Forest officers on the National Forest cooperate in the distribution of fish fry. Fry have been distributed in streams and lakes of Shasta County as follows:

1912 DISTRIBUTION.

Sacramento River, 264,000 rainbow,* 43,000 Loch Leven, 1,400,000 Quinnat salmon; Flume Creek, 350,000 Quinnat salmon; Battle Creek and Big Back Bone Creek, 45,000 rainbow; Clear Creek 30,000 rainbow; Squaw Creek, 18,000 rainbow, Slate Creek, 30,000 rainbow; Crystal, Willow, Klimes, and Clear Creeks, 24,000 rainbow; Soda Creek, 30,000 rainbow.

1913 DISTRIBUTION.

Crystal Creek, 6,000 rainbow; Klimes Creek, 6,000 rainbow; Willow Creek, 6,000 rainbow; Sacramento River, 30,000 rainbow; Clear Creek, 10,000 Loch Leven, 6,000 rainbow; Soda Creek, 100,000 rainbow; Flume Creek, 175,000 rainbow; Five Mile Gulch, 5,000 eastern brook; Hazel Creek, 175,000 rainbow; Big Castle Creek, 75,000 rainbow; Mears Creek, 12,500 rainbow; Shot Gun Creek, 10,000 rainbow; Big Back Bone Creek, 4,500 rainbow, 4,500 eastern brook, 6,000 Loch Leven.

1914 DISTRIBUTION.

Duncan Creek, 2,000 rainbow, 4,000 Loch Leven; Eagle Creek, 4,000 rainbow, 2,000 Loch Leven; Clear Creek, 6,000 Loch Leven, 4,000 eastern brook; French Gulch Creek, 2,000 Loch Leven, Klimes

*Trout is meant where salmon is not indicated.

Gulch 2,000 eastern brook, 4,000 Loch Leven Five Mile Gulch, 6,000 Loch Leven; Big Back Bone Creek, 6,000 rainbow, 15,000 Loch Leven; Slate Creek, 8,000 rainbow, 8,000 Loch Leven; Little Castle Creek, 10,000 rainbow, 60,000 black spotted; Bear Creek, 10,000 rainbow, 60,000 black spotted; Hedge Creek, 10,000 Loch Leven, 60,000 black spotted; Soda Creek, 10,000 Loch Leven, 60,000 black spotted; McCloud River, 16,000 rainbow; Sacramento River, 10,000 Loch Leven, 30,000 black spotted; Crystal Creek, 8,000 Loch Leven.

1915 DISTRIBUTION.

Sacramento River, 170,000 steelhead, 18,000 rainbow; Rock Creek, 8,000 steelhead, 4,000 rainbow; Little Castle Creek, 100,000 steelhead, 16,000 Loch Leven, 16,000 rainbow; Clear Creek, 10,000 Loch Leven, 10,000 rainbow; Five Mile Gulch, 2,500 Loch Leven, 2,500 rainbow; Mill Creek, 2,500 Loch Leven, 2,500 rainbow; Crystal Creek, 2,500 Loch Leven, 7,500 rainbow; Klimes Gulch, 2,500 Loch Leven, 2,500 rainbow; Soda Creek, 39,000 Loch Leven, 39,000 rainbow; Little Soda Creek, 5,000 Loch Leven, 5,000 rainbow; Dedolles Creek, 10,000 Loch Leven, 10,000 rainbow; Eagle Creek, 5,000 rainbow; East Fork Cottonwood Creek; 7,500 rainbow; South Fork Cottonwood Creek, 5,000 rainbow; Cedar Creek, 2,500 rainbow; Cow Creek, 2,500 rainbow; Willow Creek, 2,500 rainbow; Montgomery Creek, 2,500 rainbow; McCloud River, 40,000 rainbow.

The streams and lakes of Siskiyou County have been heavily stocked with trout fry and comprise some of the best fishing grounds in the State. The recent distribution was as follows:

1912 DISTRIBUTION.

1,203,670 rainbow, 37,000 eastern brook, 218,500 Loch Leven, 176,500 black spotted, 25,000 steelhead, 4,342,555 Quinnat salmon, 69,000 large lake.

1913 DISTRIBUTION.

103,500 rainbow, 115,000 eastern brook, 138,000 Loch Leven, 56,000 black spotted, 14,137,067 Quinnat salmon.

1914 DISTRIBUTION.

82,000 rainbow, 97,000 eastern brook, 224,000 Loch Leven, 270,000 black spotted, 19,212,115 Quinnat salmon.

1915 DISTRIBUTION.

30,295,000 Quinnat salmon, 1,346,000 silver salmon—Klamath River and Cold Creek, 20,000 black spotted, 727,000 steelhead, 249,000 Loch Leven, 109,000 eastern brook, 366,000 rainbow.

OPEN SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS, 1915-1917.

The Lassen National Forest is situated entirely within Fish and Game District 1. In this district the open seasons and bag limit for the years 1915 to 1917, inclusive, are as follows:

Deer, August 15 to October 14, 2 bucks per season; Rabbits (cottontail and brush), October 15 to December 31, 15 per day, 30 per week; Tree squirrels, September 1 to December 31, 12 per season; Ducks, geese, brants, mud hens, October 15 to January 31, 25 per day, 50 per week; Wilson snipe, black-breasted plover, yellow legs, golden plover, October 15 to January 31, 15 per day, 30 per week; Valley and desert quail, October 15 to December 31, 15 per day, 30 per week; Mountain quail or grouse, September 1 to November 30, 10 mountain quail per day, 20 per week—4 grouse per day, 8 per week; Sage hen, September 1 to November 30, 4 per day, 8 per week; Dove, September 1 to November 30, 15 per day; Trout, May 1 to November 30, 50 fish, or 10 pounds and one fish, or one fish weighing 10 pounds or over per day; Golden trout, July 31 to October 1, 20 per day, 5 inches minimum length; Black bass, May 1 to November 30, 25 per day, 7 inches minimum length; Sacramento perch, sunfish, crappie, May 1 to November 30, 25 per day; Striped bass, catfish, shad, January 1 to December 31, 5 per day, under 3 pounds at any time.

EXCERPTS FROM THE CALIFORNIA FISH AND GAME LAWS, 1915-1917.

IT IS ALWAYS UNLAWFUL—

To hunt birds or animals, except predatory species, without first having procured a hunting license.

To fish for any game fish without first having procured an angler's license.

To fail to show any hunting, fishing, or wholesale dealer's license, upon demand, to any duly authorized officer.

To refuse to show any game fish in possession upon the demand of any duly authorized officer.

To make a false statement upon the application blank for any hunting or fishing license.

To sell fish or game at wholesale without having first procured a dealer's license.

To take game or fish from one district to another when the season is not open in both districts.

To shoot resident game between one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise, or to shoot migratory game between sunset and sunrise.

To fish for trout between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.

To ship game or game fish in concealed packages, or without a tag bearing the name and address of the consignee, the contents of the package, and the name and address of the shipper.

To take, kill, or have in possession any doe, fawn, spike buck, antelope, mountain sheep, beaver, or sea otter.

To kill an elk; the felony is punishable by two years imprisonment.

To kill a sea otter; the offense is punishable by \$1,000 fine.

To have in possession any doe or fawn skins, or any deer skins, from which the evidence of sex is removed.

To use more than one dog to the hunting person in hunting deer.

To take or kill any wild pheasant, swan, bobwhite quail, imported quail, partridge, or wild turkey.

To take any trout, black bass, Sacramento perch, crappie, bluegill sunfish, or green sunfish except with hook and line in the manner commonly known as angling.

To net, trap, or hold any protected game or birds of any kind, or their nests or eggs, without having procured written authority from the Fish and Game Commission.

To take or kill nongame birds, except blue jay, butcher bird, English sparrow, sharp-shinned hawk, Cooper's hawk, duck hawk, great horned owl, or California linnet.

To take fish in any way within 150 feet of a fishway.

To buy, sell, or offer for sale any wild trout under 12 inches in length.

To fail to retain in possession during the open season, and for 10 days after the close thereof, the skin and portion of the head bearing the horns of any deer killed.

STATE LICENSES.

Hunting and noncommercial fishing licenses can be obtained from the State Fish and Game Commission at San Francisco, Sacramento, Los Angles, and Fresno; from the County Clerks, or from the Forest Supervisor and Forest rangers.

Licenses are sold at the following rates per year:

Hunting licenses (July 1 to June 30), citizens resident of California, \$1; citizens nonresident of California, \$10; aliens, \$25. These may be obtained at the Forest Supervisor's office or any District Ranger's headquarters.

Noncommercial fishing licenses (January 1 to December 31), citizens resident of California, \$1; citizens nonresident of California, \$3; aliens, \$3.

No license required of any person under 18 years of age.

For any further information or for copies of game laws, address State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, San Francisco, Cal., or any forest officer.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

Name.	Red Bluff.	Redding.	Chico.	Keddie.	Susanville.
Red Bluff	<u>Observe</u>	35	40	126	105
Lassen Peak	60	65	96	77	62
Cinder Cove	69	78	96	77	62
Bumpass Hell	58	69	94	75	60
The Geyser	66	76	85	66	51
Snag Lake	68	78	83	64	49
Morgan Springs	49	76	90	70	56
Redding	35	<u>The</u>	75	161	129
Drake Springs	72	73	91	71	57
Manzanita Lake	52	60	92	83	69
Mineral	43	77	83	77	62
Chester	77	101	72	52	38
Burney	100	50	140	130	66
Chico	40	75	<u>Woodsman's</u>	124	90
Hat Creek Post Office	101	61	141	130	66
Westwood	92	126	87	50	23
Eagle Lake	118	120	113	76	13
Butte Meadows	75	110	85	52	96
Jonesville	80	115	40	46	90
Lyonsville	35	69	75	92	75
Keddie	126	161	124	<u>Six</u>	73
Coppervale	97	132	92	48	16
Westwood Junction	97	132	92	51	19
Feather Lake	108	143	108	63	23
Hog Flat Reservoir	100	187	97	58	15
McCoy Reservoir	98	185	95	54	18
Robber Creek	98	138	121	52	25
Silver Lake	106	141	101	60	28
Susanville	113	129	108	64	<u>Rules.</u>

SIX RULES FOR PREVENTION OF FIRES IN THE MOUNTAINS.

1. MATCHES.—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.
2. TOBACCO.—Throw pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stumps in the dust of the road and stamp or pinch out the fire before leaving them. Don't throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.
3. MAKING CAMP.—Build a small camp fire. Build it in the open, not against a tree or log or near brush. Scrape away the trash from all around it.
4. LEAVING CAMP.—Never leave a camp fire, even for a short time, without quenching it with water and earth.
5. BONFIRES.—Never build bonfires in windy weather or where there is the slightest danger of their escaping from control. Don't make them larger than you need.
6. FIGHTING FIRES.—If you find a fire, try to put it out. If you can't, get word of it to the nearest U. S. forest ranger or State fire warden at once. Keep in touch with the rangers.

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REGISTRATION

REMEMBER.

The National Forests are the great recreation grounds of the Nation. They also contain immense amounts of valuable timber needed for the development of the country.

Damage to the Forests means loss to you as well as to thousands of others.

BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE

DON'T POLLUTE THE STREAMS

LEAVE YOUR CAMP SITE CLEAN

The National Forests belong to the people. Don't impair the value of your own property by damaging it.

This folder tells you about the recreation features of the Lassen National Forest. The map shows you the roads, trails, and other things you want to know.

The purposes of this and of the other National Forests are to assure the perpetuation of the timber supply, to prevent the destruction of the forest cover which regulates the flow of streams, to preserve the areas as public recreation grounds, and, in general, to provide for the wisest use of all resources.

